

In the 'Worker'

The coming Sunday Worker will carry a four-page supplement dedicated to the Communist Party leaders due to be released March 1 from prison under the Smith Act.

Order extra copies of the March 6 issue of The Worker.

Daily Worker

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THE WEATHER

A zero cold wave threatening new blizzards swept yesterday towards storm-battered mountain and great plains states.

The cold wave was expected to sweep eastward in the path of a blizzard that piled drifts 20 feet high and left 43 persons dead in western regions.

BENTLEY CONFESSED TO ME, SAYS MATUSOW

By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Harvey Matusow testified under oath today that Elizabeth Bentley, government kingpin informer, once weepingly told him she was broke and "had to keep finding things to testify about." The description of the crying, unemployed informer who had helped initiate the witchhunting wave which Senator Joseph R. McCarthy and others have

Robeson and Patterson at Hearing Today



ROBESON

Paul Robeson and William L. Patterson have been subpoenaed to appear this morning at N.Y. State Joint Legislative Committee on Charitable and Philanthropic Agencies and Organizations hearings.

The hearings are scheduled to open at 10 a.m. at the N.Y. Supreme Court, 60 Center St., Room 401.

The hearings are being held under the new Code of Fair Procedure, which was passed after some charity fund-raising rackets were exposed. This Code has now been diverted into a new form of witch-hunting.

Patterson yesterday said the committee was "trying to substitute itself for the federal government, which has been estopped from proceeding with this persecution by the decision of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals."

Other organizations expected to be subpoenaed are the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, the Council on African Affairs, and the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Chicago Voters In Major Primary

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Chicagoans voted today in the city's bitterest mayoralty primary in years.

Chief combatants in the Democratic battle were Richard J. Daley, official Democratic Party candidate, who is backed by labor and the Negro people; Mayor Martin H. Kennelly; Benjamin Adamowski, a former corporation counsel, and Clarence Balek, a political newcomer.

ridden so successfully, came in the course of a hearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, headed by Sen. James O. Eastland. The hearing has the purpose of salvaging the stoolpigeon system from the disrepute Matusow has exposed it to through his recantations as a witness before courts and legislative committees.

Matusow, now in his second day of hammering by committee members and counsel Jay G. Sourwine, said he spent two hours with Miss Bentley on Oct. 3, 1952, in the Rochambeau Restaurant in lower Sixth Avenue in New York City. During the time they were together, Matusow told the committee, "she cried quite a bit" and said she "had used all the money from her book." Miss Bentley told Matusow, according to his testimony today, that she wanted "a job as a teacher," and complained bitterly about not being paid by the committees before which she testified.

WITNESSES NAMED

The story about Miss Bentley came when both Sen. Eastland and Sourwine pressed Matusow to document his statement yesterday to the effect that he believed Miss Bentley gave lying testimony under oath. Matusow said there were witnesses to his meeting with Miss Bentley, and named Lewellen Watts, one of his former roommates, as being one of those in the restaurant with him and Miss Bentley. Later when questioned about Watts, he said his former roommate might not be "happy about what I am doing now." He described Watts as a leader of the New York Young Republican Club.

Matusow also testified that Sourwine gave him "a wiretap of a meeting that took place in a New York Hotel . . . of Communist and pro-Communist union leaders." The purpose of the wiretap, Matusow said, was to connect West Coast candidates for Congress with the Communist Party by showing they had received campaign aid from some of the union leaders identified on the wiretap.

When the committee could not get material favorable to the witch-hunt from Matusow, it switched to fishing for names, trying hard to get the witness to aid it against what Eastland called "the Communist conspiracy." In an angry outburst against such tactics, Matusow objected loudly to a committee member lauding McCarthyites.

Sen. John L. McClelland (D-Ark) began a line of questioning

of Matusow which began with quiet, deliberate tones and ended in a loud and angry exchange. The Arkansas Senator wanted to know whether Matusow attended church regularly and was "trying to make some major restitution." Matusow answered in the affirmative, explaining that he had not been regularly in attendance at church in recent weeks. McClelland then wanted to know whether the witness was aware of the crimes he had committed, did he "have a conscience," and was he ready to pay the legally "required debt."

Matusow's answer was: "It depends upon the size of the indictment . . . if the government seeks to use me as a scapegoat and leaves alone . . . Mr. Budenz, Manning Johnson and the others, then I am not willing. . . If they all are willing to pay their debts then I'd willingly join them in a federal prison."

Dewey's Dock Dictators Target of Albany Bills

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—A resolution to investigate the Dewey-created bi-state waterfront commission, and an accompanying bill to overhaul its "dictatorial" powers, were introduced in both houses of the Legislature today, the last day for offering bills.

A joint resolution by Sen. John F. Furey of Brooklyn and Assemblyman William A. Kummer of Manhattan, and a bill co-sponsored by Sen. Furey and Assemblyman John J. Mangan of Manhattan—all Democrats—assailed the commission for its "punitive" activities against longshoremen, and listed "abuses" to the "detriment of the wage-earners on the waterfront, the shipping industry and to the position of the port of New York."

The three legislators declared the commission has introduced a new set of hiring rules which wipes out bargaining agreements between

Reuther Calls Peace Sole Cure for H-Bomb

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—"The only adequate defense against the H-bomb is peace," said Walter Reuther, UAW and CIO president, addressing the sessions of the National Religion and Labor Foundation here.

Reuther said that what happens in Asia these days is the problem of the American people, and it is tied in with their own freedom. "You can't have peace in one part of the world, it must be universal,"

Second A-Test Seen In Los Angeles

LAS VEGAS, Nev. Feb. 22.—The Atomic Energy Commission touched off the second atomic explosion of the 1955 test series today with a brilliant flash of light seen here and in Los Angeles, 300 miles distant.

Because of the H-bomb, he said, "We are standing on the rim of Hell. We heard the other day that a H-bomb dropped in Detroit would wipe out Milwaukee."

Any effort of any group that comes together to discuss such issues should be encouraged, he said. He added that the productive capacity of American economy should be used to aid the people.

As an example, he cited the demands of the UAW for the guaranteed annual wage.

He charged that the present policy of the U. S. Government is one of fear and hatred.

employees and employer.

The commission "is attempting to invalidate the seniority and job rights of workers," they charged, "by imposing a system of regimentation and forced labor by requiring that certain workers accept a percentage of available work at certain piers through institution of a blacklist."

The Furey-Kummer resolution warned that the commission's activities have seriously diverted cargo to other ports and said the commission is acting in "complete violation of constitutional guarantees for the wage-earner's right to earn a living," and has become an "even greater evil than the one it was originally intended to eliminate."

The legislators charged that the commission has "destroyed any possibility of an active rehabilitation program on the waterfront."

The proposed investigating com-

mittee would consist of three Assemblymen and two Senators.

The Mangan-Furey bill would substitute a commission of three members—labor, industry and public—instead of the two now on the agency.

Denouncing the commission's blacklist, which "virtually denies a worker who had a prison term from obtaining any kind of employment," the legislators proposed curtailing the commission's power to deny a job license to such workers.

Instead of the commission's requirement that workers who have had a conviction show five years of "honorable" behavior after their release, the new law would cut this period to two years and make it mandatory to approve such a worker's right to a waterfront job.

"This is one of the most ruthless blacklists ever imposed on the individual's capacity to get a job," they said.

"We know of cases where workers cannot get jobs as bartenders, taxi drivers, waiters, almost any kind of livelihood because of the disgraceful five-year stigma attached to them by the commission's ruling."

The International Longshore Workers Union has been leading an uphill fight to curb the commission's powers and block its anti-labor practices.

A bitter fight to bring the bill out of committee is expected.

Former Subscribers Are Coming Back Home

"I used to take The Worker in 1952, but it so happened that my mail was molested," a small town

thing to read besides the daily Hoodwinker with its lying propaganda. So I'm giving it another try. Enclosed is the money for a year's subscription."

Many hundreds of 1951, 1952 and 1953 subscribers are getting back into the swing after a lapse of a few years. Some lapsed because they were not followed up when their subs expired. Others became somewhat timid, but have gotten over it.

The current circulation campaign has only scratched the surface so far, but it has found everywhere an eagerness among former readers to get The Worker again, and in some cases the Daily Worker, too.

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WORKER
Circulators

'Don't Send Our Sons to Die, German Mothers Appeal

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—A delegation of mothers from East Germany, headed by women members of parliament of the German Democratic Republic, has arrived in Bonn to appeal to women members of the West German parliament to save the young men of Germany from being organized into opposing armies.

The mothers will ask the women members of the Bonn parliament to reject West German rearmament and membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

In letters to the Bonn parliament women members the East German mothers urged rejection of the "Paris war treaties." Debate on the second and third readings of the bills providing for ratification begins Thursday.

Factories in East Germany are scheduled to suspend work briefly tomorrow so that workers can join street demonstrations against rearmament.

The delegation of mothers was preceded last week by a delegation of parliamentary deputies to the Bonn parliament.

Premier Otto Grotewohl on Saturday proposed that the West and East German governments appeal to the four great powers to take part at once in a parley to undertake all-German reunification on a basis of free elections.

Meanwhile in Magdeburg on Monday youth of Czechoslovak, Polish and East German organizations joined arms and pledged to defend the peace-loving world against imperialist aggression and the revival of German militarism.

SAAR STRIKE

SAARBRUCKEN, The Saar, Feb. 22.—Wages of from 36 to 51 cents an hour aren't enough for the Saar's iron and steel workers. Today some 60,000 of them went

on strike in 80 Saarland plants, demanding a general 15 percent wage increase. Management was offering an increase of 7 to 8 percent.

Nazi Conductor Again Says He's Coming Here

Christians Must Ban Bomb, Says Methodist Cleric

LONDON

Dr. Donald Soper, former president of the Methodist Conference, last week called on Christians everywhere to sponsor a policy of complete renunciation of the H-bomb.

He was commenting on the U.S. atomic energy report.

Dr. Soper said:

"In the light of the news this morning that the Bikini H-bomb contaminated 7,000 square miles of territory with its deadly effects, I am driven to the conviction that Christians who continue to support the manufacture and possible use of such weapons are traitors to their Lord.

"I appeal to Christians everywhere to sponsor a policy of complete renunciation. Let us unite the human race and, before it is too late, give an absolute 'No' to war and its latest horrible manifestation."

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Herbert von Karajan, Nazi conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, repeated today that he would lead the group on a tour of the U. S. and Canada.

The orchestra is due in New York by plane Thursday for a six-week tour of 21 cities. It is scheduled to play at New York's Carnegie Hall on March 1, March 30 and April 1.

Over 750 members of Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians in New York have signed petitions asking the union's board of directors prevent the Carnegie Hall concerts of the "Nazified and Nazi-managed" orchestra.

The petition states that Von Karajan and Gerhart von Westernman, the orchestra's manager, both had Nazi records. It also protests "the U. S. government subsidy" of the orchestra.

Support for the Nazi appearance came from the American Committee for Cultural Freedom which said the Nazi records of Von Karajan and Von Westernman "is not relevant."

In a telegram to the Musician's Local, author James T. Farrell, chairman of the committee, protested the union's action.

Look Who's Posing As a Peacemaker?



POOR RICHARD

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Feb. 22.—Vice President Richard M. Nixon has relayed to Costa Rican President Jose Figueres Nicaragua's offer to bury the hatchet, informed sources said today.

Costa Rica is Nixon's seventh stop on a tour which will take him to 10 Latin American countries. He already has visited Cuba, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Formosa Is China's, Says India Leader

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.—President Rajendra Prasad told the Indian parliament yesterday, in opening its ninth session, that not only the off-shore islands, but Formosa itself, were rightfully a part of China.

The president reiterated that India recognized only the People's Republic of China. He urged "diplomatic moves with the aim of reducing the possibilities of a shooting war in the Formosa strait."

The relations between China and India, he implied, could serve as a good example to the rest of the world. He said that the "five principles" of non-aggression and mutual respect, signed by the two countries, should "increasingly form the basis of international relations, thus ensuring peace and security all over the world."

Welsh Miners Warn Of U.S. Formosa Role

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The South Wales leaders of the National Miners Union have urged strike action to prevent Britain from becoming involved in a U. S.-instigated Formosa war.

Those Formosa 'News' Sources—Now You See It, Now You Don't!

TAIPEI, Formosa, Feb. 22.—The Chinese Communists attempted to invade Nanchi Island today but Nationalist air and naval sources "crushed the attempt," Nationalist military sources announced.

A large fleet of Red Chinese vessels in the vicinity of Nanchi Island touched off an invasion scare here today, but a Nationalist spokesman said later the vessels were either on training maneuvers or were fishermen.

NEW YORK STATE POLITICS

Dewey - Picked Commission Ignores Teachers' Pay Pleas

By Michael Singer

CITY OPTION ON RENT CONTROL PROPOSED BY ASSEMBLY BILL

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—A bill to give New York City option to set up its own rent control if its City Council thinks the state law inadequate was proposed in the Assembly today.

The measure was sponsored by Daniel M. Kelly, Manhattan Democrat-Liberal.

Kelly said the bill seeks to "protect the people of the City of New York in the event that the so-called State Rent Control Bill is so weakened that it turns

out to be more illusory than real."

It would permit the City Council either to go along with the state law or "set up its own rent commission to control rents and evictions."

Under Kelly's bill the City would have the right to control rents in all dwellings regardless of when erected, and would be given full authority to enact local laws when necessary to effectuate rent and eviction controls.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Teacher salary demands are ignored by the Heald Commission on Educational Finances, in its interim report released today. The Commission further proposed that "no change be made in the existing formulas" for state aid to schools.

This is the first report to Gov. Averell Harriman and the Legislature since Gov. Dewey appointed its 15 members on Aug. 9, 1954. The Commission, headed by Henry T. Heald, must report its findings by Dec. 15, 1955.

The Commission also avoided any direct commitment for a state bond issue to build schools. It said this question should be "de-

ferred pending completion" of studies. It did admit, however, that "serious school building problems, resulting from a backlog of postponed construction during depression and war years and increased enrollments in many areas following the war, have confronted public school districts."

The report intimated it may recommend sources other than real estate to determine how much state aid to schools will go to any district. The commission appears to be seeking a compromise between upstate Republican areas bitterly fighting upward assessments which would cut state aid to schools in their communities, and the Harriman Administration, which contends that low valuations are unfairly extorting state funds.

At present districts with a low assessment on real estate get more school money from the state to make up the difference in their reduced revenues.

The Commission also:

1. Proposed that application of the state equalization formula, which could slash state aid to upstate areas by revised assessment valuations, be deferred for one year.

2. That the \$13-per-pupil supplementary educational aid included in the 1954-55 budget by former Gov. Dewey continue another year. Republicans opposed this that New York City gets an "unfair" share. The city this year received \$25 million in per capita grants and for the 1955-56 fiscal year it will get \$27 million.

3. It failed to support Harriman's request for \$3,500,000 to



DEWEY

New York City for expanding school aid to Puerto Rican children.

The Commission's report was released as 1,000 New York City school teachers lobbied here for enactment of salary increases and more school aid.

\$10,000 Hunted

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Top Democratic Administration leaders disclosed a \$10,000 "shortage" in N. Y. State Department funds today and charged the discrepancy existed before the new administration took over. State comptroller Arthur Levitt and Secretary of State Carmine De Sapio said the department's bank accounts appeared to have been "juggled."

Wire-Tap Scandal Could Aid Civil Rights Fight

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Anti-Crime Commission report submitted to the legislature last week disclosing illegal wiretapping in the midtown area of New York City, has opened up possible fields of investigation which directly affect the civil rights struggle against FBI interception of phone conversations.

The New York City Anti-Crime Commission memorandum by John M. O'Mara, executive director, and William Keating, counsel, revealed a police raid on an East 54th St. apartment, where two New York Telephone Co. employees were op-

erating a \$10,000 wiretapping outfit to listen in on phones in the district bounded from E. 38th St. to E. 96th Streets on the East Side. The exchanges tapped are: Plaza 1, 3 and 5; Murray Hill 8; EL-dorado 5 and Templeton 8.

Some legislators admitted a full probe, would probably expose federal and state misuse of police powers that could "blow the lid wide open."

O'Mara and Keating are said to be willing to study all data of this phone-tap menace in New York City.

Accusations of illegal wire-tapping against Department of Justice and Congressional witchhunt committees have been made by victims of Sen. McCarthy.

Simon W. Gerson, legislative representative of the New York State Communist Party, offered documentary evidence to prove this wiretapping in the trial of the 11 Communist leaders.

Some Republican leaders may

press for a resolution condemning this violation of civil rights in the hope that it may reveal data to embarrass the New York City Democratic Administration. Others, however, are certain it can boomerang against their own party; it is no secret that under Gov. Dewey phone interceptions were one of the constant fears among Democrats.

At any rate, progressives and labor spokesmen have an opportunity to develop a broad civil rights campaign and expose phone-tap practices that go far beyond the scope of the memorandum.

Auto Insurance Bill

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—An alternative to compulsory auto insurance was proposed last night, and a bill to set up a state fund of \$11,437,000. Insured persons who are injured by uninsured motorists would have their judgments paid by the fund.

The Lubin Case

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The war of nerves continues between Gov. Harriman and the Republican-dominated Senate Finance Committee over the confirmation of Dr. Isador Lubin as Industrial Commissioner, lone appointment still seeking the Committee's approval.

TARRYTOWN HAT PLANT PLANS RUNAWAY TO SOUTH

Another 120 New York state workers will be without jobs if the Rhythm Hat Co. is able to carry through its proposed run-away to North Carolina.

David Bader, Rhythm president, told the workers in his Tarrytown, N. Y., plant on Monday that as of April 15 there would be no jobs for them.

Gov. Averell Harriman was asked yesterday to intervene by Nathaniel Spector, manager of the AFL United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, who charged that work from the Tarrytown plants is to be shifted to another Bader-controlled plant in Conway, N. C.

Spector revealed that the Tarrytown plant had originally been established as a runaway shop 10 years ago, when Bader "ran away" from New York to prevent unionization.

In a telegram to Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, Spector urged speedy Congressional action to raise the federal minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour, and so eliminate the wage-cutting incentive

of moving South.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Faced by a threat of Otis Elevator Co. officials that the plant here would be closed unless costs were cut, workers in the plant voted Monday 1,004 to 383 for acceptance of the company demand to eliminate incentive pay.

It is estimated that this will mean a wage out of \$15 to \$25 a week for the approximately 800 production workers on the incentive plan. Production workers as a whole voted 767 to 346, and white collar workers voted 237 to 37 for acceptance.

It is felt here that the present wage cut may be followed in June by another. Officers of the union, Local 453 of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, had asked that the company pledge not to demand a further cut when the contract expires in June. The company refused to do so.

Office workers are not affected by the incentive elimination.

Predict House Okay Of Tax Cut This Week

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The House Ways and Means Committee voted formal approval today to the entire tax bill, including the \$20-a-person income tax cut proposed by the Democrats and opposed by the Republicans.

The vote was 16 to 9, with all 15 Democrats and one Republican—Rep. Howard H. Baker (Tenn)—voting aye. The other nine Republicans voted no.

Chairman Jere Cooper (D-Tenn) predicted the House would pass the bill this week.

The action formally ratified separate votes by which the committee yesterday had approved the Democratic-sponsored tax cut and President Eisenhower's requests for extension of corporation and excise (sales) taxes, otherwise due to expire April 1.

Predictions of House passage came not only from Democrats supporting the tax reduction, but also from a number of Republican opponents. One Republican said privately that the tax cut move has put the GOP on a "political hot spot."

Rep. Robert W. Kean (R-NJ), an opponent of the bill, said there is little chance of beating it on the House floor.

The bill would give each taxpayer a \$20 cut next year and an additional \$20 reduction for each

dependent.

Republican Congressional leaders hinted that Eisenhower would throw his influence against the tax cut.

5 CP Leaders Complete Terms Tuesday, Face Rearrests

Five members of the National Committee of the Communist Party complete their Smith Act prison terms next Tuesday, but the Department of Justice plans to rearrest them immediately under the membership clause of the act.

The five are Eugene Dennis and

John Gates, now at the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, Ga., Jack Stachel and John Williamson, at Danbury, Conn., and Carl Winter, at Leavenworth, Kan.

Attorneys for the Communist leaders will seek their release on bail under the new indictment, when their present terms end on March.

The Communist leaders will have served three years and eight months, the customary time served under a five-year sentence, and their release will be what is known as "conditional." Upon their release, the government plans to subject them to 16 conditions of supervision. These concern themselves with reporting regularly to the parole board, not leaving the district, conditions of employment, not associating "with persons having a criminal background, bad reputations or those engaged in questionable occupation." Continuation under supervision "rests entirely in discretion of the Board of Parole" which may order reimprisonment "pending a hearing to determine" if the person's "conditional release should be revoked."

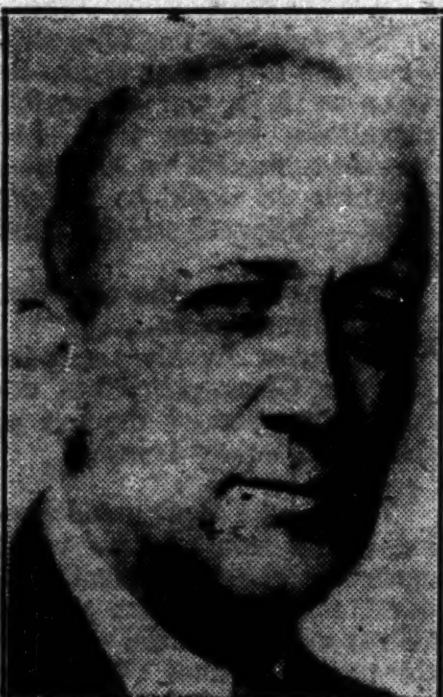
First of the national committee members to be released was Irving Potash, who finished his term in December at the penitentiary at Leavenworth, was rearrested under the membership clause and released on \$5,000 bail. Potash will leave the country shortly for Poland as a consequence of the deportation proceedings with which he has also been persecuted.

Benjamin J. Davis, Negro leader, now in the penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana, completes his Smith Act term next Tuesday, but has an additional 60 day "contempt" sentence imposed by the judge when Davis was a witness in the trial of Steve Nelson and other Communist leaders in Pittsburgh.

Two other leaders tried at the first Foley Square trial do not complete their Smith Act terms until later and then have "contempt" sentences to serve. These are Gus Hall, now at Leavenworth and Robert Thompson, at Atlanta.

The remaining leaders convicted at Foley Square are the political refugees Henry Winston and Gil Green.

74 On Friday



William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party will be 74 years old on Friday, Feb. 25. Greetings to him should be sent in care of the Communist Party national headquarters at 268 Seventh Ave., New York City.

Churchill Says No To Stop A-Test Plea

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Winston Churchill today rejected a proposal to halt A-bomb tests pending disarmament talks. Laborite Philip Noel-Baker had asked him: "Will the government give support to this suspension of tests while disarmament discussions are going on?" Churchill answered: "I should certainly not associate myself in any way with such a decision at the present time."

OBSERVING BIRTHDAY OF THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—To thousands of bargain-hunting shoppers in the nation's capital, the greatest thing about George Washington today was his picture on a \$1 bill.

Washington's likeness on a single buck today could buy a television set, or a broadloom rug or a diamond ring ordinarily worth hundreds of dollars.

It was all part of that annual madness known as the Washington Birthday sales.

As the stores threw open their doors this morning, sleepy-eyed buyers rushed in to scoop up such bargains as these:

Shoes for 90 cents, flash cameras and typewriters for 99 cents, washing machines for \$1.77, phonograph records 10 for \$1, refrigerators for \$9.90, auto seatcovers for 88 cents, \$5.95 parakeets for 39 cents.

Many of the shoppers spent the night on sidewalks so they could get first crack at the cut-rate items, but most started lining up about dawn.

Textile, Printing Unions Lining Up for Merger Plan

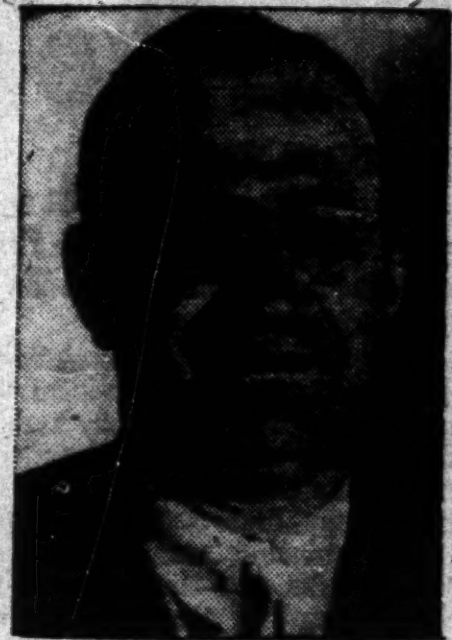
Unions in the textile and printing fields have taken steps in line with the recently adopted AFL-CIO merger agreement it was disclosed yesterday. In Washington the executive council of the CIO Textile Workers Union, headed by Emil Rieve, president, unanimously endorsed the pact.

In the printing trades, progress was seen in a Washington conference held by representatives of the CIO Amalgamated Lithographers and the AFL Printing Pressmen's Union. The two unions have been engaged in jurisdictional struggle for 40 years. Although no specific results were announced from the previously unpublicized gathering, the meeting itself is considered a favorable omen for amity between the 30,

000-member CIO union and the 85,000-member AFL union.

Over the weekend the executive council of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union reiterated its decision to bring the independent Fur and Leather Workers Union into its ranks, in accord with the agreement previously worked out by the two unions.

This was a rebuff to the efforts of George Meany, AFL president, to force a breakup in the Amalgamated and the Fur union negotiations.



EMIL RIEVE

Church Leaders in USSR Ask A-Ban

MOSCOW, Feb. 22.—The Soviet government newspaper organ Izvestia today published an appeal by leaders of the Orthodox Church for "unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons." The appeal said the church leaders supported "the demands of all peace-loving people for the unconditional prohibition of A-weapons so as to dispel the fear dividing mankind."

Sues Coast Bus Firm For Jimcrow on Trip

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22.—The U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has taken under advisement action on a suit charging Jimcrow in travel. Late last week a three-man Appeals Court panel heard arguments by Negro attorney I. H. Spears, who charged he was Jimcrowed by the Transcontinental Bus System. Spears' original \$100,000 damage suit had been dismissed by Federal Judge Leon Yankwich. Spears is seeking a reversal.

A supporting brief was filed by A. L. Wirin, Fred Okrand and Abraham Korenfeld, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union.

Spears was physically ejected from a bus in Wynonie, Miss., in 1953 after refusing to move to the rear. He had brought a round trip ticket from a Transcontinental Bus agency in Los Angeles for through travel to New Orleans, La.

Arguing his own case, Spears refuted contention of Malcolm

Archibald, company lawyer, that the Jimcrow took place on "Continental Southern Lines" outside the control of Transcontinental.

He showed Interstate Commerce Commission reports that Transcontinental had in 1953 acquired control of Continental Southern Lines through stock purchase of merger of operations.

Spears asked the three-man appellate court to "forget for a moment you are judges on the bench."

He asked that they put themselves in his place, travel into the South, face the humiliations and terror foisted on Negroes "simply because of their race—then ask yourselves how you would like it." "I can tell you now we wouldn't like it one bit," presiding Judge Albert Lee Stephens returned from the bench.

Albany Bill Asks Probe of Bias in Medical Schools

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Legislature was urged today to investigate discrimination in the admission of students into medical schools of New York State.

Assemblyman Joseph R. Corso, Brooklyn Democrat, demanded in a resolution that a legislative committee be created to make a "comprehensive study" of bigotry by medical schools which "denies admission and facilities to persons because of race, religion or ancestral background."

Corso said that such schools should be denied state tax exemptions.

Staff Changes on Daily Worker Are Announced

The editorial board of the Daily Worker yesterday announced that John Pittman is taking over the duties of Daily Worker news editor after serving as foreign editor for several years.

Joseph Clark, who was our correspondent in the Soviet Union, and who recently has handled foreign affairs for The Worker along with stints in Washington, will move over to the post of Daily Worker foreign editor.

Erik Bert, who has been news editor for many years, will handle our Washington bureau.

SEEK AUTOMATION PROBE

WASHINGTON (FP).—CIO President Walter Reuther has demanded a congressional investigation of automation and its effect on unemployment.

Keyserling Says Jobless Will Rise 40% This Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Leon Keyserling, chairman of the council of economic advisers under President Truman, said today that unemployment may rise by 40 percent this year. He estimated that the present number of 3,000,000 jobless may hit 5,000,000.

In an interview with Edward P. Morgan, in an AFL-sponsored radio program, Keyserling said unemployment may rise "because the economy is not expanding fast enough to pick up the increase in population."

Political Action--Coast to Coast

American People Don't Like Ike's Formosa Policy

By ROB F. HALL

Politics, so the old saying goes, is not arithmetic. One cannot, therefore, estimate popular opposition to the Eisenhower-Dulles Formosa policy solely by the number of votes cast in the Senate against the proposals which embody that policy. Those votes, however, tell a significant story.

The Eisenhower resolution, which authorized the President to take military action not only in defense of Formosa and the Pescadores but also of "related areas" such as Quemoy, Matsu and the neighboring mainland, was adopted on Jan. 28 with only three dissenting voices—those of Senators Morse, Lehman and Langer.

On Feb. 9, the Senate ratified the Dulles treaty with Chiang Kai-shek. The nay votes were six, and included besides the original three: Chavez (NM), Gore and Kefauver (Tenn).

An increase of 100 percent in the number of Senators ready to oppose a policy on which the leadership of both major parties have decided upon is not without meaning. But when one digs into the Congressional Record for the votes on proposed amendments to the Eisenhower resolution and proposed reservations to the Dulles treaty, he finds that opposition is far more impressive than was indicated by the votes on final passage.

FOR INSTANCE there were 13 votes for the Humphrey amendment to the Eisenhower resolution which would have eliminated protection for the "related areas." Senators voting for this amendment in addition to those already named included: Byrd (Va), Fulbright (Ark), Humphrey (Minn), Kilgore (W. Va), Long (La), Mansfield (Mont), McNamara (Mich), Murray (Mont), Neuberger (Ore).

On the vote for the Kefauver amendment, also limiting the scope of the resolution, the opposition picked up Jackson and Magnuson, both of Washington.

Two weeks later, when the treaty with Chiang was on the floor, Morse offered two reservations to the treaty, both which aimed to limit the scope of what Morse called a "military alliance." On the first reservation there were 11 nay votes including Hill (Ala) and Johnston (SC). On the second reservation there were 10 negative votes, adding Hennings (Mo) and Stennis (Miss) while dropping three.

Add these names and one comes up with a list of 21 Senators who have by their votes expressed opposition to some aspects of the Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy. With the exception of Langer, they are all Democrats.

That is undoubtedly what Arthur Krock, New York Times writer, had in mind when he wrote after the Formosa debates: "There are indications that Democratic politicians have become less fearful of publicly discussing this method (negotiation as an alternative to war) and that discussion may soon come from that side."

THE DEMOCRATIC leadership, as represented by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex) may very well be disturbed by these developments and by Krock's forecast. For these Senators who have spoken out or voted against the Formosa policy have found themselves warmly supported by their constituents. Senators Lehman, Morse and Langer have inserted in the Congressional Record literally hundreds of letters and telegrams praising them for their stand.

In addition, Sen. Morse made public a telegram from Howard

21 Senators Have Reservations

THE FOLLOWING senators have voted against the Eisenhower Formosa resolution, or the Dulles treaty with Chiang, or for resolutions or amendments aimed at limiting or modifying the Eisenhower-Dulles Formosa policy:

Lehman (NY), Morse (Ore), Langer (ND), Byrd (Va), Fulbright (Ark), Humphrey (Minn), Kefauver (Tenn), Kilgore (W. Va), Long (La), Mansfield (Mont), McNamara (Mich), Murray (Mont), Neuberger (Ore), Gore (Tenn), Jackson (Wash), Magnuson (Wash), Chavez (NM), Hennings (Mo), Stennis (Miss), Hill (Ala), Johnston (SC).

All are Democrats except Langer.

Morgan, Oregon state Democratic chairman, declaring that the state committee's executive board had instructed him to "commend and thank you for the public service you have performed" in the Formosa debates.

Although the labor movement has not officially spoken out on the issue, it is well known that in the ranks of labor there is widespread fear of the Administration's Formosa policy and admiration for those who oppose it.

Labor's Daily, published by the AFL Typographical Union in its Feb. 1 issue, declared editorially:

"Three men showed last week in the Senate that it is still possible for politicians to combine principles with intestinal fortitude. They are Senators Langer, Lehman and Morse."

THE CIO has maintained an uneasy silence on the subject, in conflict, in fact, with its convention resolution which denounced the Knowland-Radford preventive war clique and warned Eisenhower against compromising with it.

But it is a well known fact (which has been referred to by newspaper columnists) that within the CIO executive board sharp differences have been expressed on the subject. Walter Reuther has been reported as leaning toward the necessity of recognizing People's China, and at the recent board meeting, Emil Mazey (UAW) reportedly made a vigorous denunciation of Eisenhower's pro-Chiang policy. But secretary-treasurer James Carey moved that Mazey's speech be expunged from the record and no official report of the speech has reached the public.

WITHIN the organizations of the Negro people, and especially the NAACP, the discussion is said to be raging, with many influen-

tial leaders urging public opposition to Eisenhower's course of action.

Articles in the Pittsburgh Courier by P. L. Prattis and Horace R. Cayton, and in the Amsterdam News by W. E. B. DuBois reflect the growing awareness of the Negro people that the Administration's Formosa policy is dangerous.

Krock declared, in the article quoted above, that changes in foreign policy positions of political leaders of both parties—"with especial application to the Far East"—appear to be in "process of formation."

The contradictions within that policy are impossible to conceal. And they suggest that this is the golden moment for labor and the people—and their organizations—to come forward openly and vigorously with the demand that the Senators and Congressmen elected with their support should put an end to this war-breeding policy.

The fight was not concluded when the Senate voted for the Eisenhower resolution and the Dulles treaty, but goes on throughout the U. S. And the time for labor and the people to intervene with their own peace demands is now.

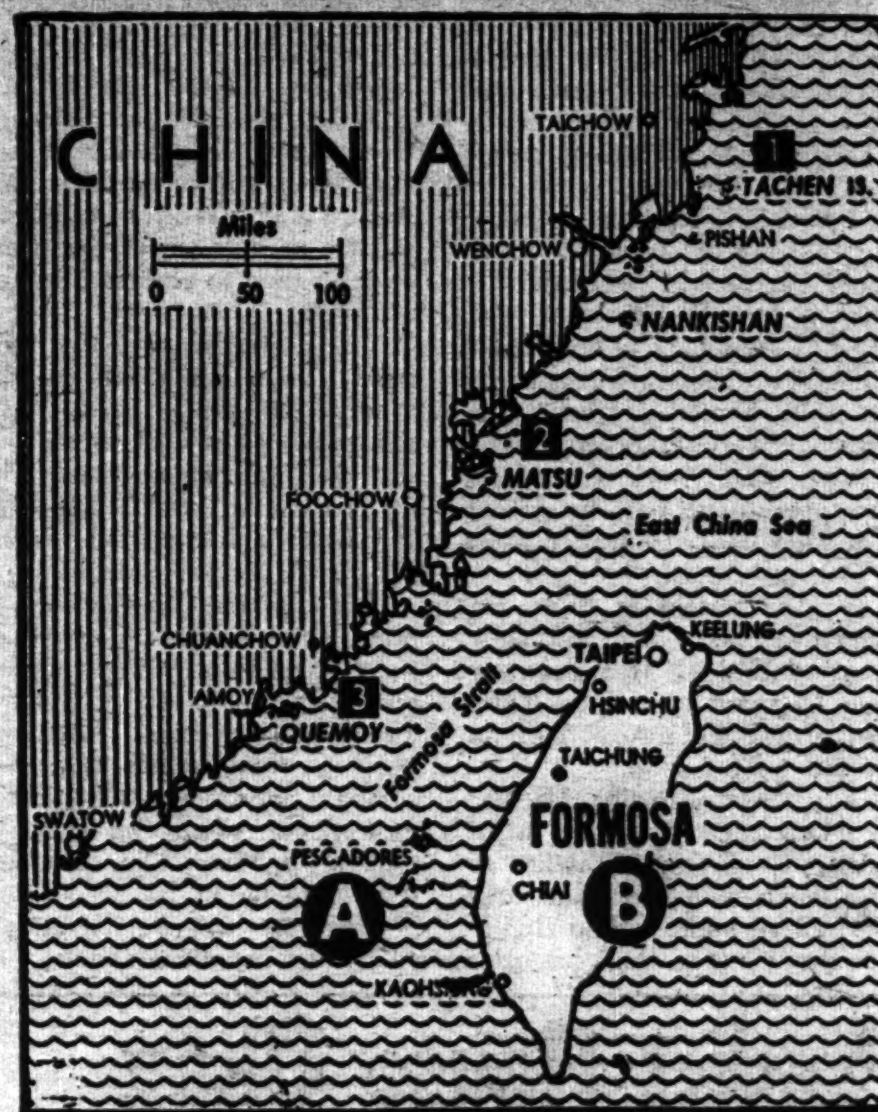
If the letters and telegrams of the people have already succeeded in persuading 21 senators to take some form of action against Eisenhower's Formosa policy, then it should be clear that a majority of the Senate can be convinced of the wisdom and necessity of opposing this policy. That will be done when more opposition is expressed by trade unions and organizations of the Negro people, the farmers, church groups, etc.

It will be done when the 84th Congress, and particularly the Democratic members elected with labor support, feels the full power of the people's horror of war and their demands for an end to the policies which breed it.

Congregationalists Oppose Proposal to Blockade China

The Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, in a message to the 1,300,000 members of its churches, listed 10 points of foreign policy to be supported. The 10 points are:

1. The President's statement that we should "talk less about American leadership in the world and think more about being a good partner."
2. Definite rejection of the idea of a "preventive war."
3. Rejection by the Administration of the proposal to blockade the coast of China.
4. Rejection of proposals to announce that the U. S. will withdraw from the UN if the UN should recognize China.
5. Increase in world trade.
6. Suggestions by the President and the Secretary of State of a larger program of economic and technical aid to Asian countries.
7. The start of a plan by the United States to share atomic materials and skills with other nations.
8. Support by the Administration of amendments to the Walter-McCarran immigration act to eliminate discriminatory provisions.
9. Opposition to the Bricker Amendment limiting executive power in foreign policy.
10. Reiteration by the President and the Secretary of State of the Administration's commitment to UN as a multilateral agency in the struggle for peace.



A and B, the Pescadores and Formosa, main base of Chiang Kai-shek's military forces. 1—Tachen islands from which Chiang withdrew his forces under protection of U. S. 7th fleet. 2 and 3—Quemoy and Matsu islands which Sen. Morse and other liberals say U. S. should not defend.

What People Are Saying About Eisenhower's Formosa Policy

The document before the Senate was not a treaty but a "military alliance."

In the proposed treaty, he said, "we pledge ourselves to defend not a country but a government," and added that it was an "instrument not of agreement with a sovereign power."

"U.S. was being pledged to a discredited Chiang Kai-shek bent on re-establishing himself on the Chinese mainland—and he can't do that by any means outside of war."—Sen. Morse.

"Not only can one false step, one rash or reckless action—involvement in a war of terrible magnitude; it can also, Mr. President, involve us in a war in which we would be without allies—stripped, isolated, and alone."

"We must take the way that points toward peace. . . ."

"We must frankly recognize that our China policy has not had the support of the rest of the world."—Sen. Lehman.

"However, I don't mind saying that I would have voted against it (the President's request for war powers against China) and that I did consider the proposal before Congress a declaration of war, before an act of war against us."

—Gov. Edwin Johnson (Colo).

"We have no legal rights in the Quemoy and Matsu islands," Senator Morse also said that he is getting a good deal of mail from home which shows that people do not want their sons sacrificed for "Chinese islands within 10 miles of the coast of China."—Sen. Morse.

By what far-fetched logic can Formosa, on the opposite side of the earth from us, be regarded as necessary for the protection of our Western borders?—W. E. B. DuBois, New York Amsterdam News, Feb. 12.

What do Americans like Sen. Knowland and others mean when they say that we, the United States, have "lost" China? You can only lose something that belongs to you or that has been entrusted to you. When did China ever belong to us?

When was China ever entrusted to us?—P. L. Prattis, Pittsburgh Courier, Feb. 12.

"As long as Chiang Kai-shek occupied China's off shore islands there was a threat of war, and responsibility for easing the present tension was up to Washington. So long as Nationalist forces can operate from the off shore islands, the chances of a clash are increased."—London Times, Feb. 15.

Dick Bartell, General Secretary of the British longshoremen's union, said that he would recommend to his Executive Board that "in the event of hostilities involving China breaking out, their members should not load ships going to that area."

In these circumstances, it seems to us incontrovertible that there exists a situation likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. It seems to us equally incontrovertible that this matter is within the province of the Security Council.—Sir Leslie Knox Munro, New Zealand.

Gen. Stilwell stated that they (Chiang Kai-shek and his generals) would not fight against the Japanese, that the situation was being used only to get something from the U.S. in the way of funds. It seems to me that everyone connected with the State Department likes Chiang Kai-shek, but the Chinese people do not seem to like him.—Sen. Chavez (D-NM) on Senate floor, Feb. 9.

We have no right to give permanency to Chiang Kai-shek or to acknowledge his ownership of Formosa. . . . If we are going to take the position that Chiang is there by some right of sovereignty, then there is not much use in trying to have the UN undertake to negotiate.—Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn) Senate floor, Feb. 9.

We must frankly recognize that our China policy has not had the support free mankind. We have been out of step with most of the rest of the world.—Sen. Lehman (D-NY) Senate floor, Jan. 28.

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POLITICS!

THE REPUBLICANS charge that the Democratic measure for a \$20 income tax cut for each payer and his dependents, is "political."

If it is politics to do what the voters want, then let's have more such politics. The Democrats, who now control Congress, should put through similar measures on schools, health, etc.

Immediately, let's insure that the tax cut passes the House on Thursday. Politicians are supposed to listen to the people.

THE WRONG PEOPLE

THE REVELATIONS of Harvey Matusow and of two witnesses before the Federal Communications Commission, have resulted in a whirlwind of activity.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has just had Matusow before it, and the Justice Department is calling on a federal grand jury to "investigate" the recantation of Mrs. Mari Natvig before the FCC.

The only trouble with all this activity is that it is being conducted by exactly the wrong people.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (formerly the Jenner Committee but since the elections the Democratic-controlled Eastland Committee) is up to its neck itself in the informer system. Informers have been the stock in trade of every Congressional witchhunt. Without them, the witchhunters, beginning with McCarthy, could never have staged the obscene spectacles which have occupied newspaper headlines and resulted in firings and prison sentences over the past years.

As for the grand jury investigations, these bodies too are instruments of the very Department of Justice which used lying informers to gain convictions and whose agents, according to the testimony, actually concocted the lies.

Instead of the Eastland subcommittee being allowed to whitewash this infamy, the full Senate Judiciary Committee headed by Sen. Harley Kilgore should probe into the entire informer system and the role of Brownell and the Department of Justice. This is what labor particularly should urge of Sen. Kilgore.

THE HORRIFYING TRUTH

THE REVELATION that the hydrogen bomb tested a year ago had polluted a 7,000-square-mile area—the size of New Jersey—has caused consternation throughout the country.

In Washington too there is concern. But the concern there is not so much over the effects of the H-bomb as over the effects of the disclosure of the devastating facts.

The N. Y. Times reports that there is now a two-week blackout in Washington on further disclosures. The paper also reports that last week's announcement had twice been postponed by the Administration, mainly because of the consequences it would have among Washington's allies.

The big fact of our time—and the people everywhere know it to be true—is that the only answer to the H-bomb is not to dive into a closet but outlaw the use of the hideous weapon and forbid its manufacture anywhere.

This Friday, a UN commission will meet in London on this very question. Before it, will be a proposal to abolish nuclear weapons under a system of strict control. Our representatives to the meeting should be told that the American people see this proposal as crucial for all mankind.

HITLER'S MUSICIANS

A SENSE OF OUTRAGE is growing far beyond musical circles over the forthcoming American tour of the Berlin Symphony Orchestra, which is led by two of the late Goebbels' favorites, conductor Herbert von Karajan and manager Gerhart von Westerman.

The protest against this obvious State Department project was sparked by the petition of 750 New York members of the AFL's Musician's Union, Local 802. In a petition to the union's board of directors, these artists rightly charged that Karajan was an active Nazi and responsible for the death and exile of countless musicians from Nazi Germany.

Despite these developments, the so-called Committee for Cultural Freedom has, under James Farrell's name, supported the Nazi-led orchestra and is opposing the AFL's musicians' stand.

And only the day before, Farrell's outfit cabled their commendation to the Iron Guard assassins who killed the chauffeur of the Romanian embassy in Berlin.

All Americans who truly believe in cultural freedom stand four-square with the musicians of the AFL and should send protests to the State Department to keep Nazis out even when they come playing violins and harps.

ALONG WITH A BAN on raiding, the other assurance most demanded in the two-day Transport Workers Union convention discussion on the CIO-AFL merger is a guarantee of full membership without regard to race, creed or color. This was the first labor convention since the merger was signed, and it gave some indication of the widespread fear in the CIO on the way the merger is likely to affect labor's struggle against discrimination.

On its face, the merger agreement is a step forward on anti-discrimination. It provides for the preservation of the integrity of each CIO union and its autonomous right to continue its policies as in the past. This, presumably, safeguards the anti-discrimination policies of CIO unions.

It is further provided that the constitution of the united organization to be drawn up should recognize the "right of all workers, without regard to race, creed or national origin to share in the full benefits of union organization."

The agreement finally provides for "appropriate internal machinery" to bring about "at the earliest possible date" the implementation of the non-discrimination principle.

MICHAEL QUILL called attention, however, to the original proposal of the CIO which the AFL rejected. It called for recognition of the right of "full membership" in the affiliates of the merged union without regard to race, creed, color or national origin. The formula in the agreement to which the CIO submitted can cover up the "separate but equal" theory, which even the Supreme Court rejected in the school case.

There are many unions in the AFL, like the railway clerks, carmen, boilermakers and seafarers, that have an officially-directed jimcrow policy, with Negroes in separate locals or hiring halls. Some unions have unwritten jimcrow policies, among them the powerful International Association of Machinists, which until several years ago administered the white-only obligation of membership.

Some of the major unions in the building trades and other fields, where craft unions are

World of Labor

by George Morris



The Merger Pact and Anti-Discrimination

predominant, follow such unwritten jimcrow lines although they will always point to a few Negro members as "evidence" that they don't exclude or discriminate. Then there are still some AFL unions that brazenly exclude Negroes, like the Railway Mail Association.

SOME OF THESE AFL unions were hit by court decisions in recent years requiring them to stop discrimination. They got around those court decisions with "separate but equal" reforms, designed to show that a Negro local has the same rights and, at least on the record, Negroes get equal pay for equal work. This, of course, is sheer fakery plus insulting discrimination. In all situations where a Negro and white local negotiate, it is the white local that has the "senior" authority.

Equal pay for equal work is meaningless where a Negro isn't given a chance to enter the higher paid categories, or for apprenticeship and on-the-job training program.

Thus, we can have a constitutional clause such as is being proposed and under it the claim can still be made that the Negro is sharing "the full benefits of trade union organization." Even unions that exclude Negroes have the effrontery to make that claim on the ground that excluded Negroes also get the wage increases the union negotiates.

MEMBERS OF CIO unions have, therefore, a great deal to be concerned about. Even if those unions preserve their more advanced policy, as some TWU speakers pointed out it will be increasingly more difficult to wage a struggle for an FEP law and other advances if the advice

is continually flung at labor to first clean its own house.

It need hardly be pointed out that the Negro unionists in the CIO feel the issue very keenly. Some of them are wondering whether the merger will not have the reverse trend of weakening the CIO as a pace-setter in the field.

EDITORIAL OPINION on the merger by Negro papers throughout the country reveals the same fear mingled with a hope that a stronger labor movement would press harder against discrimination. The New York Age, for example, says, "it would be unfortunate, indeed, if with its superior numbers the AFL segment were to convert rather than be converted."

The Pittsburgh Courier says the Negro workers are "wondering" whether the united labor movement will be "more radical or more reactionary as far as they are concerned."

The Amsterdam News hopes for a "frontal attack on discrimination" from a stronger labor movement.

The Afro-American points out that a much-strengthened labor movement "could have beautiful effect" on the job status of the Negro workers.

It is quite evident, therefore, that the Negro people aren't taking the anti-discrimination provision in the agreement at its face value; they bear in mind the long history of discrimination in the AFL and feel that they have a right to be skeptical and can only hope for progress. It is also clear that for the trade unionists, Negro and white, the major part of the fight to make the merged organization a truly united movement without any discrimination, must still be waged and won.

Third Party Now or Coalition?

The following is a continuation of excerpts from the speech of Simon W. Gerson last Sunday night at Jefferson School. The occasion was a debate with John T. McManus of the National Guardian on the question of a third party or coalition. Mr. McManus' speech will be presented on conclusion of Gerson's.

McManus argues for a party that will "entertain socialist solutions." I can understand the desire for a mass movement that will "entertain socialist solutions," because I speak for a party whose ultimate aim is to educate and organize the American people to take the American road to Socialism.

But is that the issue before the American people today? Is that the issue that can unite wide sections of the American workers, working farmers, Negro people and other sections of the population? Is Socialism in fact the issue before the American people in 1953? Or aren't the chief issues in truth whether we have atomic war and McCarthyism or peaceful co-existence and negotiation and the Bill of Rights.

If the central task of this period is to unite the American people here and now to prevent war and to maintain democratic rights, will a narrow third party incorporating Socialism in its platform help or hinder such crucially-needed unity?

Are progressives to give no support to anyone who may be for peaceful co-existence unless

he is prepared to entertain a Socialist solution? Under this theory we might not have backed a Marcantonio, for he never stood on a platform endorsing Socialism, although he proudly accepted support from all sections of the voters, including those who fought for socialist ideals.

This question no mere exercise in intellectual acrobatics. The power of the concept of co-existence and negotiations, a life-and-death question for our nation and the world, is making headway in quarters by no means prepared to "entertain socialist solutions." Thus, Arthur Krock, writing in last Sunday's Times (Feb. 13) said:

"Among the Democrats, however, there is already discernible in both the left and right wings of their membership in Congress a growing acceptance of the thesis that negotiation with the Communist world may be the only method to avert war in the near future and eventually reduce the armament burden."

Now why the development of this "thesis" of negotiation in Democratic Congressional ranks? Obviously because of the rise of the peace moods among the people and the beginning of peace expressions in the labor movement.

Is it seriously proposed that progressives stand apart from this significant development? Is it not correct for labor and the

progressive forces to organize their strength to exert massive pressure on the Democratic Party? Isn't it absolutely essential that the Democrats be forced to come out openly for negotiation as a national policy and nominate candidates for President and the Congress who support precisely the policies of peaceful co-existence and negotiation rather than atomic war?

Can that be accomplished by taking progressives away from the mainstream movements of the people into a tiny, antiseptically-pure party? Will we not thus narrow the gigantic movement for peaceful co-existence and negotiations?

SIMILARLY in respect to the struggle against fascism. There are millions of Americans, probably the majority of the country, who, at various levels of understanding, oppose McCarthyism or, certainly McCarthy. Can it be argued that to unite a majority of the nation to defend the Bill of Rights this great mass must have a Socialist perspective?

Or can it be argued that the defeat of fascism requires a Socialist perspective? Obviously not. In Germany millions had a Socialist outlook in 1932, but what was lacking was unity—in the first place unity of the working class and unity between labor and its allies in other democratic sections of the people.

We who hold dear above all

(Continued on Page 7)

NLRB Agrees to Stop Attempt To Decertify Mine, Mill Union

DENVER, Feb. 22 (FP).—The National Labor Relations Board has agreed to a permanent injunction to kill its own order de-certifying the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, union attorneys disclosed here. A formal request for a permanent

STOCK EXCHANGE HEARING MARCH 3

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Several of the nation's financial giants will testify at the Senate Banking Committee's "friendly" investigations of the stock market, chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark) said today.

Zhukov Says U.S. Cold to Peace Bid

MOSCOW, Feb. 22.—Soviet defense minister Georgi Zhukov told a Soviet television audience tonight that the "United States is carrying on a policy of propaganda and preparation for war." The Soviet peace policy, he said, "has not raised any favorable echoes on the part of the capitalist countries."

injunction was scheduled to be filed in the District of Columbia district court by Mine-Mill yesterday, along with a consent motion by the NLRB.

"These new developments prove that we have been right all along," union president John Clark commented. The union has contended that NLRB decertification, based on pending indictment of its former secretary-treasurer, Maurice Travis, was illegal.

The NLRB, in agreeing to the injunction, bowed to an unanimous ruling of the U.S. Court of Appeals Feb. 15 throwing out its decertification of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union on similar grounds.

"Now a federal court has said that we were right and the board was wrong," Clark said. "Further-

more, we have said that the employer-controlled NLRB was attempting to impose thought control and government licensing of union leadership on the U. S. labor movement. This news proves that we were right and the board was brazenly violating the U. S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

Travis, facing trial on charges of having allegedly made false statements in his non-Communist affidavit, resigned from his union post Feb. 15, in order to remove himself as an issue in the union's struggle against smear attacks by employers and the NLRB. The Mine-Mill executive board, which accepted the resignation with reluctance, pledged a "redoubling" of its campaign to defend Travis against the charges.

GM BRAGS TO INVESTORS ABOUT UNION PACTS

Firm Mum on How It Fought Them

By CARL HAESSLER

DETROIT, Feb. 22 (FP).—Are collective bargaining and good union agreements assets to American corporations? General Motors Corp. and Morgan Stanley Co., successors to the old J. P. Morgan Wall Street firm, emphatically think so.

The evidence is in the prospectus issued by the Morgan firm to interest investors in buying 4,380,683 new shares of GM common stock. Present stockholders can buy a restricted number of shares at \$75 per share, which is selling on the New York Stock Exchange now at about \$20 a share above that figure. Outsiders will have to pay more.

To persuade investors that the stock is a good thing, the prospectus says (Page 3):

"The corporation and subsidiaries have 119 plants in the U. S., six in Canada and 30 in other countries, and had an average of 538,000 employees (excluding those of two foreign subsidiaries) during the first nine months of 1954. It has agreements, terminable on May 29, 1955, with labor organizations representing substantially all its U. S. hourly-rate employees. Collective bargaining with the various unions concerned is expected to begin in early April 1955."

The point is amplified on Page 13:

"The majority of hourly-rate employees working in the various plants in the U. S. and Canada are represented for collective bargaining purposes by various labor organizations. The principal ones are the UAW-CIO, the International Union



PIERRE duPONT

of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers (CIO), and the United Rubber Workers (CIO). In addition, smaller groups of employees in various plants are represented by other labor organizations such as the Pattern Makers League (AFL). The corporation and certain subsidiaries have contracts with these labor organizations. There have been no major stoppage due to labor disputes since 1946."

The prospectus further boasts (Page 14):

"In addition to direct money wages, employees have such benefits as unemployment insurance

and workmen's compensation insurance, as well as GM contributions to the cost of pensions, group life insurance, sickness and accident insurance, hospitalization and surgical coverage and federal social security benefits."

The prospectus does not state, however, that most of these benefits were won by union pressure either on the corporation or on state and national legislators, or that GM bitterly fought many of these benefits at the time they were first proposed, just as it fought unionization of its workers.

Among other interesting items in the prospectus is the statement that the chemical and munitions trust, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., as of Dec. 31, 1954, "owned of record and beneficially a total of 20 million shares or 23 percent of the common stock of the corporation." (Page 4).

General Motors, the prospectus says (Page 11), "factory sales of motor vehicles in the U. S. have exceeded those of any other motor vehicle manufacturer in each year commencing with 1931."

A table on the same page shows that GM sold 51.9 percent of all new passenger cars sold in the U. S. in 1954 and that in the second and third quarters of that year it sold 53.3 percent.

Until GM people got three seats in President Eisenhower's Cabinet in 1953 it used to be the rule of thumb in the Department of Justice that a corporation which copped around 50 percent of the market was a prime prospect for anti-trust investigation.

Launch Williams

Presidential Boom

MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 22 (FP).—Western Michigan Democrats in two county conventions (Ottawa and Muskegon) launched the 1956 presidential boom for Gov. G. Mennen Williams, the four-term Michigan Democratic Governor.

The boom may take firmer form at the Democratic state convention in Grand Rapids Saturday.

'RIGHT-TO-WORK' LAWS PERIL UNIONS, SAYS ACLU

Labor's basic organizing rights are endangered by so-called state right-to-work laws, the board of directors of the American Civil Liberties Union concluded in an analysis issued here.

The ACLU board limited its appraisal solely to the civil liberties aspect of the legislation, and said it was still too early to make a definitive judgment of its effects.

NEGRO PRESS ROUNDUP

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER, like the major Negro papers this week editorializes on the CIO-AFL merger, discussing the possible meaning for Negro workers. The CIO, says the Courier, in the past has set the pace in interracialism, with the AFL following more reluctantly. "It is our hope that this new powerful aggregation will see the necessity of throwing its full weight behind interracial reform, toward full equality, especially in the South. . . ." Citing the problems of apprenticeship, on-the-job training, upgrading, and fair play, the Courier says that now it is possible for the new labor group to force an end to all color discrimination in industry and commerce.



POWELL

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS

headlines "Slave Racket Exposed," an investigation of New York domestic employment agencies which are reportedly recruiting large numbers of women from the South and from Puerto Rico for jobs in suburban areas. Disclosures in stories, run several weeks ago by the Amsterdam, led to the present plan for an investigation by the state legislature set to begin shortly after Feb. 22.

A news article surveying how Mayor Robert Wagner has kept his pre-election promises on civil rights, does not give Wagner a high rating. "His overall number of Negro appointments . . . total less than 15 Negroes to key posts

Eagle Pickets Honored by All CIO, AFL Members

Not a single member of the CIO Newspaper Guild or the AFL printing trades unions has crossed the picket line at the Brooklyn Daily Eagle plant since the strike of the newspaper's staff began, Eagle Guild chairman I. Kaufman reported yesterday.

The strike committee announced that delegates at the Transport Workers Union convention last week contributed a total of \$2,100 to the strike fund.

Another Store Union Signs in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21.—Another key union signed a contract with Pittsburgh's struck department stores today signaling a virtual end to a 15-month walkout by 12 AFL unions.

Although three unions still maintained pickets at two of the five stores involved, a top union official said he believed the entire strike would end "quickly," with a full settlement expected during the coming week.

Striking members of Local 29, Building Service Employees, voted unanimously to accept a five-cent-an-hour wage increase in a three-year contract. The pact also included health insurance and other fringe benefits.

Charles E. Levey, vice-president of the Building Service Union, said elevator operators and other service workers would return to work despite pickets of the office workers, clerks, and restaurant employees unions.

out of 400 that he has made. . . . Of 42 major city departments, Negroes hold policy making posts in only five. Wagner has also named over 40 jurists, with only one Negro, who must run for reelection." Favorably cited are Wagner's support for the Sharkey law to end housing bias and for a Board of Education study of bias in the school system.

IN THE New York Age, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell discusses the practices of banks that refuse to make loans to Negro homeowners and businesses. The Empire City Savings Bank, in the heart of Harlem, he says, for example, has operated in there for 65 years, but follows a biased policy, both in employment and in loans. . . . "the dollars of black workers are being poured into white institutions to be used by them for whites only. What a strange paradox—that Negro money is now financing white enterprises." Rep. Powell concludes that the situation can be remedied, "just as in 1930 we remedied the employment picture in the Harlem area."

THE AFRO-AMERICAN calls the Delaware Supreme Court decision on the Milford school case a "disappointing decision" and "shameful legal hair-splitting."

The decision, the Afro says, sidesteps the Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregated schools, and holds that there is no legal compulsion to end jimcrow schools at the present moment. "The responsibility for correcting the grave injustice perpetrated at Milford now has been tossed back into the lap of the State Board of Education." The Milford schools, should be integrated at once, says the Afro, like those in other Delaware communities.

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Heartfelt Condolences
to

AARON

AND HIS FAMILY

On the Loss of His

FATHER

National and N.Y. Councils,
LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE

Deepest Sympathy
to

AARON

AND HIS FAMILY

On the Loss of His

FATHER

—Editorial Staff,
NEW CHALLENGE

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

NAACP, Others Call for Two-Hour Boycott of TV, Radio, Saturday

If you live in Greater New York and have a radio or television set in your home you are asked not to listen to any program this Saturday night between the hours of 8:30 and 10:30 in protest against jimcrow hiring and programming in radio and TV.

The two-hour "blackout" is sponsored by the NAACP, the Coordinating Council for Negro Performers and the Urban League and it's a first step in a campaign to break jimcrow in radio and TV.

It follows a whole series of unsuccessful attempts to get the broadcasting and advertising companies to employ more performers, technicians and office workers.

As of now, out of a total of 8,019 employed by 22 Greater New York radio and TV stations, only 400 are Negroes and of this 400 only 40 are performing personnel, according to a recent survey by Alvin (Chick) Webb in the N. Y. Amsterdam News.

Yet Negroes represent a tenth of the population and spend about \$15 billion a year for necessities and luxuries—more than the spending power of the entire nation of Canada.

This tremendous market is treated with massive contempt by the broadcasters with one or two exceptions. Anyone who follows TV regularly will tell you that you can tune in your set at 7 in the morning and tune it out at midnight without seeing a single Negro performer.

"If television shows a subway scene, there's not a single Negro in that subway; when bus drivers, doctors and policemen are portrayed, no Negroes—and no Puerto Ricans—can be seen," said Odell Clarke, vice president of the NAACP and chairman of its labor-industry branch.

At a meeting at the YWCA auditorium in Harlem last Saturday night where plans for the boycott were finalized, Odell charged "false salesmanship" in some "jackpot question" contests on TV. "The main prize is sometimes a free trip to a nice hotel in Miami, Fla.," he said. "But if I won that prize, I'm sure they would ask me what I came down there for." He said the fight for jobs for Negroes is "a big fight with an awful lot of money stacked against us." It adds up to one simple fact—"whether in New York or in Mississippi—it's discrimination."

Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary was loudly applauded when he said the NAACP was out to "change the image of the Negro in the consciousness of white Americans. We want for once and for all to put an end to the Amos and Andy image of the Negro in American life."

A good start along this line was made this past winter when Harlem concert manager Dick Campbell organized for the first time a Negro and white opera company (10 Negroes and 7 whites) which gave performances of the Strauss opera "Salome" in many cities and towns in the South, as far as North and South Carolina. The group was warmly received everywhere, "with no complications," said a front page story in Variety.

Muriel Bahr, Campbell's wife who originated the role of Carmen in the Broadway stage version of "Carmen Jones" played Salome and Doris Dorsey, former Metropolitan opera soprano sang Herodias.

Negro colleges, fraternities and church groups promoted or sponsored the performances, but "whites came and sat with the Negroes," said Campbell and "there was no segregation. White people were as happy to see an interracial group as Negroes."

The group was so pleased with the reception they got on their last two tours to the south, they are planning a third one in the spring. This time they expect to go deeper into the south—into Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi.

Campbell may also bring his group to New York in late Spring for a couple of weeks at some off-Broadway house with a double bill of "Salome" (a short work) and "Finian's Rainbow" or possibly "Carmen Jones."

Campbell headed up USO-Camp Shows' Negro talent division during World War II and is well known for the leadership he is giving to the fight against jimcrow in radio and TV.

FILM NOTE FROM ABROAD: Plans to make a joint East-West German film of the famous Thomas Mann novel "Buddenbrooks" fell through following a West German government ban. All arrangements had been completed for the making of the film when the West German government warned the West Germany movie company that it should not cooperate. The reason given was the fear of "communist infiltration." Thomas Mann, who will be 80 this year, published "Buddenbrooks" in 1901. The proposed movie had his full support.

TEACHERS SAY IKE'S PLAN MAY CUT THEIR PAY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The American Federation of Teachers expressed fear today that underpaid teachers would foot the bill for the Administration's proposed school construction program.

It questioned whether the Eisenhower program—to be financed largely by loans borne by states and local governments—would not

be paid through teacher salary cuts and unrealized wage increases.

Selma M. Borchardt, the union's Washington representative, raised this issue in testimony prepared for the Senate Labor Committee, which resumed hearings on the program today.

The Democratic National Committee took the same view in a confidential memo available to reporters yesterday, by one member of Congress. The memo also said the program would produce no new schools for "two to three years."

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

News, sports (2) 6 p.m.
Douglas Edwards, news (2) 7:30
Disneyland (7) 7:30
Movie: So This Is New York (9)
7:30 & 10. Henry Morgan.
Eisenhower's press conference (5) 8:30

College Basketball: Fordham-LaSalle (13) 8:30
Play: O'Neill's Emperor Jones (4) 9
Ossie Davis, Everett Sloane
Chicago Symphony (5) 9
Hockey: Rangers-Toronto (1) 9
Boxing: Kid Gavilan vs. Hector Constance (2) 10
This Is Your Life (4) 10

MOVIES

Bad Day at Black Rock, Rivoli
Romeo and Juliet (Italian-British), Sutton.
Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th St. Guild.
Aida (Italian), Little Carnegie.
Cinerama Holiday at Warner Theatre.
Camille (Greta Garbo revival), Translux Normandie.
Eisenstein's "Ten Days" and Pudovkin's "End of St. Petersburg," 55th St.
Holiday for Henrietta (French) Fine Arts.
Inspector Calls and Heart of Matter (British) Art Theatre.
Variety Artists (Soviet), Stanley.
Mutiny on Bounty, Fifth Ave Cinema and Beverly. (Revival)
Star Is Born, Beacon, Through March 1.

DRAMA

The Crucible by Arthur Miller, Hudson Community Players, 436 W. 27 St. Fri-Sat.
Wedding Breakfast, 48th St. Theatre
Comedy in Music—Victor Borge, Golden
Three Steps Forward, Ring Theatre, 28th St., 9th Ave., church on SE Corner. Fri-Sat-Sun.

DEBATE

(Continued from Page 5)

else the struggle for peace and democracy have the job of associating ourselves most closely with the struggles of the people where they are and at the point they are prepared to fight. Since labor and the Negro people today carry on their principal electoral struggles within the Democratic Party it is the duty of progressives not to abandon them. Only by continuing to press labor and the Negro people to develop independent political action within that framework will we succeed in affecting the policies of the nation in the direction of peace and democracy.

Those struggles within the two-party framework will take on many forms. But it is by those struggles that labor and its allies will learn that they cannot convert the Democratic Party into a people's party, that they must ultimately break with it and form a labor-farmer party of their own. We cannot substitute our political wishes for the political experiences the people themselves will have to undergo. But we can lead and aid them if, as Engels pointed out, we have a correct tactical outlook at each of the "successive phases" of the political process.

DOES THAT MEAN that there is no role for independent political formation like the American Labor Party in New York and the Independent Progressive Party in California? Quite the contrary. The ALP and other independent groupings can play enormously valuable parts in the gathering movement for independent political action. But only if they assess properly the developments within the labor and Negro peoples movements and seek to stimulate and strengthen these rather than appear in the scene as partisan rivals.

BOOKS

Film Tycoon Lets Cat Out of Foreign Aid Bag

BILLIONS, BLUNDERS AND BALONEY, by Eugene W. Castle, Devin-Adair Co., New York, 1955, pp. 278, \$3.50.

By JOHN PITTMAN

This well-written, fast-moving book by a San Francisco ex-newspaperman and film producer is a strongly biased catalogue of the errors of the last three national administrations—including the present one—in their effort to subject the universe to the domination of the dollar.

Mr. Castle, whose political outlook falls somewhat in the middle of the philosophies of King George III and Senator McCarthy, is all for this noble objective, but again the methods used to achieve it. Most of the errors he believes to have been made fall under the heading of that catch-all category—"soft on Communism." The advisers of President Eisenhower, let him tell it, are nothing but a pack of scheming "Reds." And if my memory holds, his book is the first account I have ever read in which the operations of Wild Bill Donovan and his Office of Strategic Services has been characterized as services to the Kremlin!

However, the reader who is not too squeamish over a little prejudice will find in Mr. Castle's book much material damaging to the peaceful protestations of the Administration. Also material destructive of Mr. Castle's world-outlook. But that is beside the point.

Arguing for elimination of the Foreign Operations Administration under Harold Stassen and the U.S. Information Agency, the author begins with the fact that the total of U. S. "benefactions" to foreign countries as of the beginning of 1955 is \$112 billion. Even if every family of three in the country were given the sum of \$2,100 in cold cash, the total would be less than our give-aways to foreign countries since 1940, he declares.

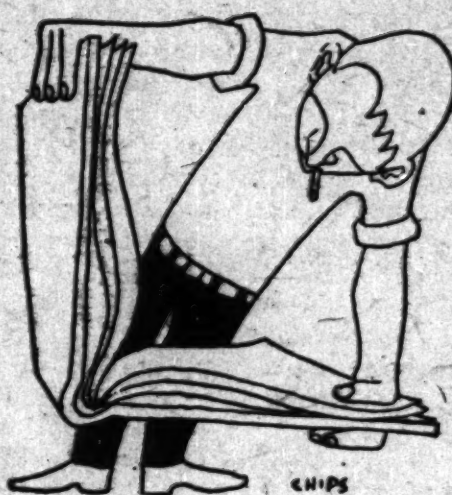
Then the inevitable question: What has this bought us? And Mr. Castle grows somewhat indignant as he answers: "The most alarming thing in the present American situation is our growing isolation in the world. Today, as never before, the U. S. stands alone. . . . We also face a Free World which is drawing steadily away from us. Dislike, even hatred of Americans, is endemic among our so-called Allies." (p. 34)

The author calls "our utter rout at the Geneva Conference . . . a frightening demonstration of the abject failure of our multi-billion-dollar 'Sell America' effort since 1945. It revealed, for all to see, our stark friendliness in the contemporary world." And this after giving Britain in grants, loans and Lend-Lease the unbelievable sum of \$36,670,220,000 (the carry-over World War I debt was \$5,606,005,000) and France the sum of \$7,707,000,000—which placed them "under a staggering weight of obligation to us."

You can see the kind of politics our author is promulgating in reasoning such as this. Nevertheless, his massing of facts is telling: FOA's 1955 budget of \$5,243,575,979 and USIA's \$77,000,000 depicted as mainly wasteful and contrasted to the fact that "millions of Americans are doomed to live in substandard and unsanitary dwellings and tenements because there isn't enough money to make an all-out attack on the slum."

The shocking waste in spending these funds of the taxpayers is attacked by allusions to USIA's "self-advertisement," financial laxity, wanton extravagance.

The author presents photographs of the actual palaces which house U. S. officials overseas, and of the fabulous housing projects built at



the taxpayers' expense, the stupidities of the Administration's propaganda efforts.

Under such chapter headings as "Germany—Where America Has Tried Everything," and "Asia—Our Tragic Failure," Mr. Castle exposes a number of serious contradictions in his own position. He is against give-aways to Britain and France, but not to Chiang Kai-shek! His "war-now" program in Asia, which is projected in the garb of a quite blatant racism ("Asiatics instinctively respect power," p. 205), would cost much less, if he is to be believed, than is currently now being squandered in "psychological warfare" and give-aways. Clearly, Mr. Castle's measure of cost is the dollar, not human life and suffering. But even on his own ground, he could hardly contend that the Truman-Eisenhower "police action" in Korea was exactly cheap.

The contradictions point to the book's major defect, its superficiality. Though Mr. Castle spends the greater part of his time denouncing propaganda, he gives the impression that he thinks Wall Street might succeed if only its propaganda were different. But in point of fact, the very material he provides makes it quite clear that not only the form or method of the Administration's program, but the program itself is what is isolating the U. S. and undermining the security of our country.

Particularly instructive on this point is the author's insert of testimony before a House Appropriations subcommittee in 1954, by Theodore Streibert, Director of UNIA. In this testimony, Streibert declared as follows:

"... in places where we have bases and troops we always have a basic problem of getting support from the populace of the area so as not to have agitation about getting U. S. troops out of a friendly country and bases discontinued. We always have that opposition. . . . We cannot afford to let any of these local governments in these places completely alone without any reference on our part to its being understood. . . . We are not trying to reach all the British people. We are trying to reach the leaders and the influential groups and the labor union leaders. We want them to support the same policies of Great Britain that are in harmony with ours."

And speaking of USIA activities in Indochina, Streibert said: "We want to win the war there. . . . We assist in promoting recruiting for the army."

Mr. Castle quotes approvingly a statement of columnist Walter Lippmann in the N. Y. Herald-Tribune of Nov. 5, 1954: "What Europeans would like is our firm support of the Atlantic Alliance, and less direct interference in their internal affairs." But the author fails to mass a real attack against the Administration policy of direct interference in the internal affairs of other countries. He certainly offers no alternative to this policy, nothing related to the principle of peaceful coexistence.

Don't Rob the Children of Their Milk, Hearing Urged

By ERIK BERT

Consumer representatives yesterday told a federal-state price hearing in the Hotel Belmont Plaza that the proposed increase in New York fluid milk prices would curtail milk consumption by children of low income families by raising the retail price 2 cents a quart.

Helen Harris, representing the United Neighborhood houses, embracing 47 settlement and neighborhood centers in low-income areas, told of the families in low-income projects who patronize the milk stations between 6:30 and 8 a.m. because the price is 2 cents a quart lower than in the stores. For these families, the 2-cent price increase would wipe out the savings they obtained by buying at the stations.

Father William G. Love, of St. Augustine's Chapel at 292 Henry St., said that the children of the East Side "need all the milk they can get." Their parents, he added, "say they wish they could buy more, but they cannot."

Dr. Leona Baumgartner, City Health Commissioner, described "what high milk prices mean." "Children and old folks and the sick, who need milk most, do not get as much as they need," she said.

Dr. Baumgartner told the hearing that the past decade has been marked by "rising population" and "falling milk consumption," despite a rise in the proportion of children in the population.

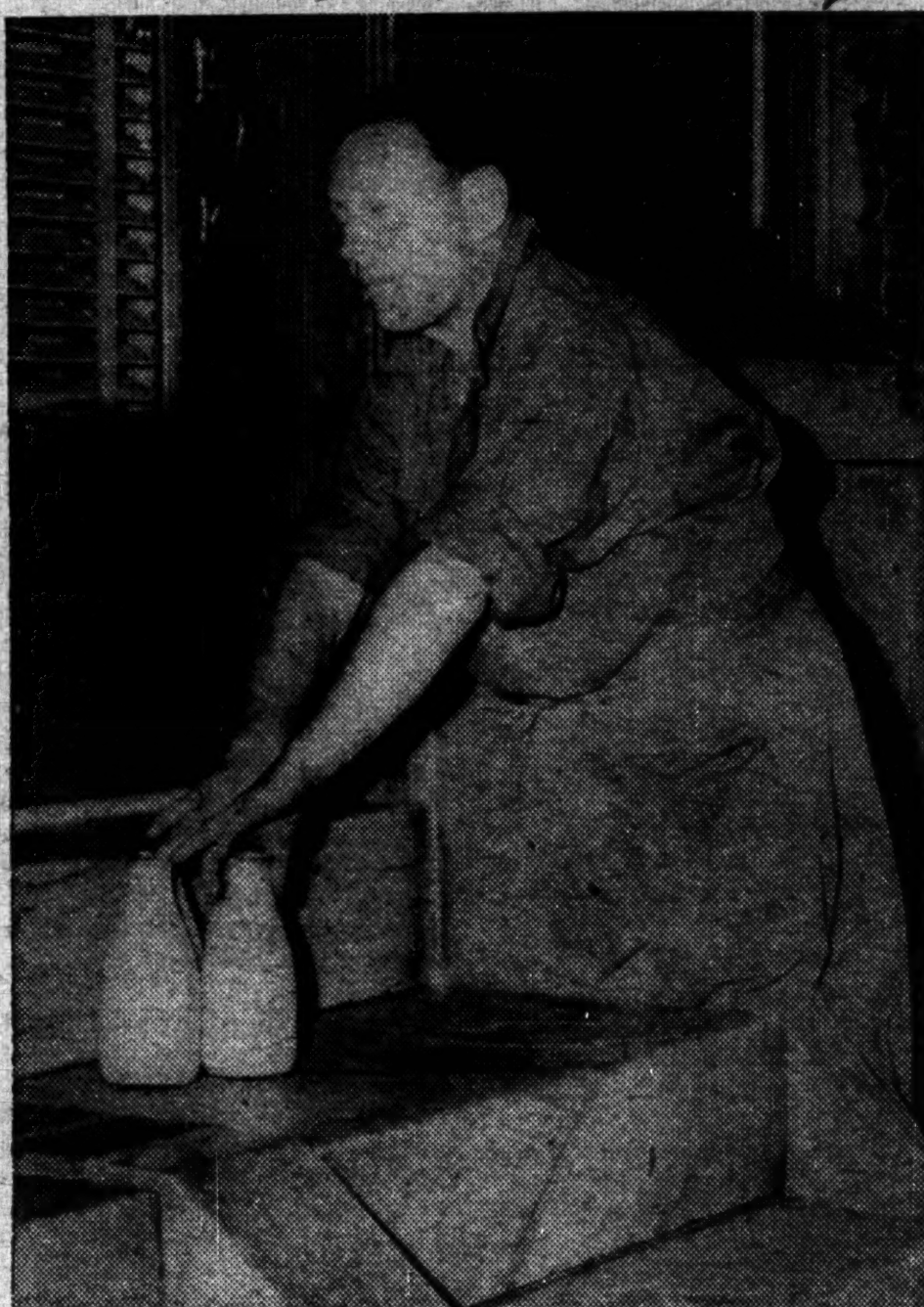
"Children today are getting less fresh fluid milk than they got 10 years ago. If the price of fresh milk continues to go up, we believe they will get still less," she said.

At the present time, she said, the price of milk is "beyond what many, many families can pay for it."

"The price now takes fresh milk off the tables of tens of thousands of New York City families."

Dr. Baumgartner, and Anthony Mascioli, Commissioner of Public Markets, who spoke on behalf of Mayor Wagner, officially placed the city administration on record against the proposed price hike.

Mrs. Stella Steinhauer, mother of five, who spoke on behalf of the Williamsburgh Community Association, in the Williamsburgh low-income housing project in Brooklyn, said that when her husband gets a \$2 a week raise, the increase vanishes almost at once.



THE MILKMAN'S VISITS will become rarer in many working-class households if the price hike goes through, the Federal-state hearing here was told.

Others who spoke on behalf of the milk trust advocates, said she did "not believe that this is a situation wherein one must make a choice" between dairy farmer and consumer.

"There are many other factors than the price of Class I milk which determine the amount of cash returns which dairy farmers receive," she said.

William Alpert, an assistant state attorney general, read a letter from Attorney General Jacob Javits. Javits noted the big spread between the price the farmer gets, and the price the consumer pays, called for "more efficient marketing," and said that if he found any indication of monopoly in the farmer-dealer price arrangements, he would refer the matter to Attorney General Herbert Brownell under the federal anti-trust laws.

The hearing called by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, will be resumed in Syracuse tomorrow, where dairy farmer testimony will be taken.

Spokesmen for the milk trust, some of them parading as "dairy farmer" advocates, made repeated attempts in cross-examining the consumer representatives to pit consumer against dairy farmer. The consumers uniformly rebuffed such attempts.

Helen Harris raised the counter question of "who is going to gain" by the milk price rise. Audrey Hess, representing the Citizen's Committee on Children, urged that the Class III (non-fluid) price to the farmers be raised, and not the price of Class I (fluid) milk.

Dr. Baumgartner, anticipating

the milk trust advocates, said she did "not believe that this is a situation wherein one must make a choice" between dairy farmer and consumer.

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No Trade Ban, Says Mrs. FDR

MT. PLEASANT, Mich., Feb. 22.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt expressed strong opposition last week to proposals by certain government leaders that the U. S. cut off trade with the Soviet Union.

Trade would "help break down the barriers between the two countries," she told a Central Michigan College audience last Wednesday.

She also rejected proposals that we sever relations with the Soviet Union, asserting: "Diplomatic relations act as a bridge between these two countries, and we certainly need them today."

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Football? Football?

FOLKS AROUND the pro grid think Washington and Baltimore may have done themselves the most good in the draft. The Redskins are really excited about Notre Dame's All American Ralph Guglielmi, already signed up. Maybe with reason. I have heard him called the best of the great line of N. D. quarterbacks, which includes Angelo Bertelli, George Ratterman, Johnny Lujack, Bob Williams.

Since the Redskins are stocked with T quarterbacks, with Eddie Le Baron coming back from Canada and Scarbath and Dorow on hand, their grabbing of Guglielmi as first choice seemed a bit puzzling. Did they expect to use him as a hard running halfback with an occasional passing threat, like Doak Walker with Detroit? Not likely. They see him as another Sammy Baugh, the key man in a drive back toward the top, the possible number one player in the league. But do they have the runners and linemen?

Baltimore did exceptionally well getting a remarkable passer in Oregon's Shaw, and the line busting fullback of Wisconsin, Ameche. These seem to be the main essentials for the modern pro attack, the pass, and the alternating trap threat to break up the middle. Pro defense seems, on the whole, too good for much outside or conventional off tackle breakaway running, though the great ones like McElhenny, Walker and now Matson still can go. With a passer and a powerful plunger with him for a change, it may be interesting to see the speedy little Buddy Young of Baltimore next season. The requirements are finally there to keep the defense honest against the Colts, who weren't too far from a good team last year.

The Giants have signed two big fullbacks of the type Paul Brown uses so well, a man of enough bulk, in addition to driving power, to protect the passer. They bypassed a chance to get the much coveted full back Bielski of Maryland to name a "sleeper" selection, Joe Tripplett of Toledo, a 235 pounder. Yesterday they signed another big one, George Washington, 6-4, 253 pounder picked up as a free agent after starring with the Army team in Austria. Coach Jim Lee Howell is very excited about the possibilities of still another Negro rookie, tackle Roosevelt Grier of Penn State, called the bulwark of that good team's exceptional defense.

Basketball Lunch Pickups

HARRY GALLATIN sent his thanks to the writers for their gift on his night. You know what it was, of course, a portable typewriter! . . . Ken Norton of Manhattan, a member of the rules committee, says one of the serious suggestions he received was to handicap height, the horse race way. For every half inch a player stands over 6 feet, he must carry a pound weight. . . . Of course it is true that the big man has somewhat thrown the game out of balance, yet it is amazing how the colleges don't take at least the simple, minimum and proven steps to help in that direction already taken by the pros and the international rules—the 12 foot lane instead of the 6, keeping the big fellow further out, and putting two defensive men on the inside for foul throws, ending the cheap tip in of a missed foul.

When John Bach of Fordham, speaking of the game with La Salle tonight, said Tom Gola was "probably the greatest basketball player I have ever seen," I asked if he meant "greatest college player," and he said "well, I don't know, the only pro I would rate over him was Pollard in his prime, and I'm willing to just say the greatest player period for Gola." If you've never seen Tom, have a TV set and the time on hand, it's Channel 13 tonight at 9 p.m.

Here is the way basketball coaches think of the Army, Navy and Marines. One coach at my table, chatting about a graduating player who in his estimation has not yet reached his considerable potential: "Two years in the Marines should really develop him into a great player."

Jumping Joe's Observation

JUMPING JOE DUGAN, former Yankee 3rd baseman now a Red Sox scout, offers this reason for what he feels is the lower caliber of play today:

"I'm not knocking the game, it's still the best there is. But I think the wars we've been through and the threats of war have had a deep effect on kids today. They're all worried and don't know what to do."

Hollywood 'History' Dep't

AS ANY HISTORY teacher can tell you, the answer to the question "Why did Napoleon meet his Waterloo?" is "That's easy, Desiree!" And now we discover from the new picture "Jupiter's Darling" that it was really Esther Williams all the time who saved Rome from the Carthaginians by luring Hannibal to the bottom of a swimming pool in CinemaScope.

This means of explaining history is not exactly new to Hollywood. The best movie ad I remember was for Tyrone Power in "Suez," about building the canal. It read:

"HE TORE APART TWO CONTINENTS FOR THE WOMAN HE LOVED!"

Since Hollywood works in what are called cycles, I am afraid we are in for a rush of these pictures. Brace yourself for the following:

A picture of Marilyn Monroe on a river bank in low cut gown and the question:

"WHO WAS WAITING FOR WASHINGTON ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE DELAWARE?"

Admiral Perry (Robert Taylor) setting foot on Japan with torn undershirt and the cry "WHERE IS MADAM BUTTERFLY?"

Donna Reed adjusting her garter in Vistavision and the legend: "THE GOLD DIGGER BEHIND SUTTER'S DISCOVERY OF GOLD!"

And a remake on the life of Alexander Graham Bell, the ad showing in two panels Debbie Reynolds alone in a 19th Century nightgown, and Gregory Peck feverishly at work, with the caption: "His Heart Aflame, His Girl 68 Miles Away, He INVENTED THE TELEPHONE So He Could Say I Love You. . . ."

The Malenkov Resignation—

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Speaker

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"Labor & the Fight for Negro Rights"

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405 W. 41 St., N.Y.C.

Auspices: Carment Workers, of Press Committee • Admission: 40c

What's On?

WHAT'S ON?—Why, the biggest dance of the season Fri. night, Feb. 25, at Manhattan Center. Tickets for the NYS Labor Youth League pre-convention dance may be secured now at 150 W. 23 St. or local LYL clubs. \$1.25 adv.

ARTIST'S AND COLLECTOR'S VARIETY ARTISTS
636 "THE GOLDEN ANTELOPE"
STRAIGHT TALK BY GEORGE